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The Statesman

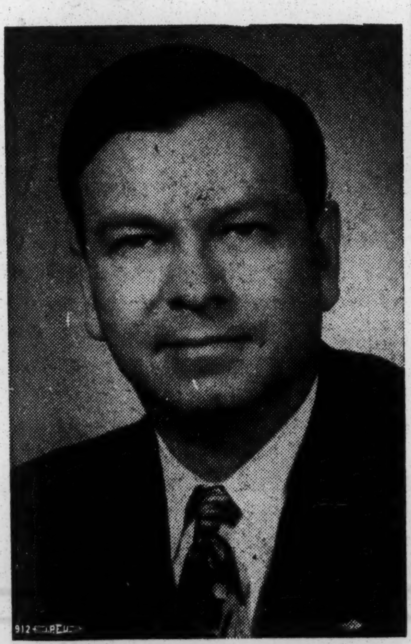
Published
in the Interest
of
ALL the People

A Recorder of Georgia Governmental Affairs—Municipal, County and State

No. 33 HAPEVILLE, GA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1955 Copy 5c

"Rights" Advocate Seeks Prison Sentence For Segregation Leaders

Herman Talmadge Says:



During this period of the year, the Georgia Farm Bureau Federation is undertaking a membership drive to get new supporters for this important organization.

While its efforts will be directed mostly toward recruiting farmers as members, it behooves every business and professional man in Georgia also to lend their financial and moral encouragement to the Farm Bureau.

We say this because our Nation's prosperity has always been keyed to the fate of the farmer.

Farmers Organize! Farm Bureau President, H. L. Wingate, cautions farmers to organize or perish. His warning is well-founded because during the last couple of years farm prices have been slipping downward, while values in most all other lines have been climbing steadily upward.

These are storm signals that our leaders in Washington

Federal Statute Proposed To Punish Those Fighting For Separate Schools

Georgia's Cong. Forrester Stands Ground At Committee Hearing on "Civil Rights"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A proposal that Congress enact a law making it a felony for any state official or private citizen to advocate abolition of public schools or any other means of circumventing the decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring school segregation illegal is under consideration by a Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, according to heretofore-unpublished testimony released to The Statesman by Georgia Congressman E. L. (Tic) Forrester of Leesburg.

The transcript of a public hearing on civil rights legislation held Wednesday, July 27, by Subcommittee No. 2 of the House Judiciary Committee, of which Congressman Forrester is a member, shows that such a recommendation was made by Judge Daniel A. Rose, chairman,

federal offense."

In other testimony on the same day, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, advocated the establishment of a Fair Employment Practice Commission and the enactment of

Ga. Commerce Dept. Lists 1955 Fairs Booked Over State

ATLANTA, Ga. (GPS)—With the approach of autumn, you know the season for fairs in Georgia isn't far off. And to bring you up-to-date, the Georgia Department of Commerce's current Newsletter, just released by Secretary Scott Candler, lists those whose plans have been announced. They are:

Athens — Athens Agricultural Fair Assn., Oct. 17-22.

Atlanta — Southeastern Fair, Sept. 28-Oct. 8.

Augusta — Exchange Club Fall Fair, Oct. 24-29.

Bainbridge — Decatur County Fair Assn., Oct. 17-22.

Brunswick—Exchange Club Fair, Oct. 17-22.

Cartersville — Bartow County American Legion Fair, Sept. 19-24.

Columbus — Chattahoochee Valley Exposition, Oct. 10-15.

Conyers — Rockdale County American Legion Fair, Sept. 26-Oct. 1.

Fair, Oct. 10-15.

Hartwell — Hart County Agricultural Fair, Oct. 10-15.

Macon—Georgia State Fair, Oct. 17-22.

Manchester — Tri-County Fair Assn., Sept. 26-Oct. 2.

Metter—Candler County Fair, Oct. 10-15.

Montezuma—Macon County Fair Assn., Oct. 10-15.

Savannah—Savannah Exchange Club Fair Assn., Oct. 31-Nov. 7.

Swainsboro — Emanuel County Fair Assn., Oct. 10-15.

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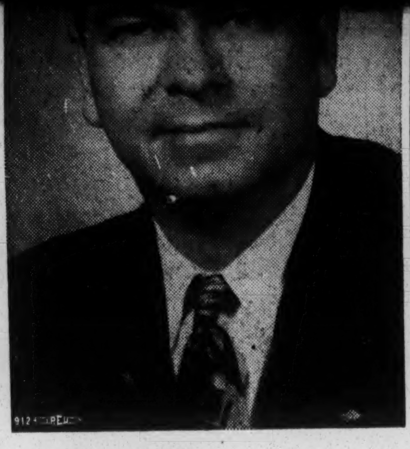

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Farmers Organize! Farm Bureau President, H. L. Wingate, cautions farmers to organize or perish. His warning is well-founded because during the last couple of years farm prices have been slipping downward, while values in most all other lines have been climbing steadily upward.

These are storm signals that our leaders in Washington cannot afford to overlook. What this country needs is a long-range agriculture plan designed to provide our farm families a larger share of the national income. As long as we have the minimum wage and various subsidies for industry and other activity, as well as the foreign aid programs, the Nation cannot ignore the plight of the farmer.

Recent figures cited show that farmers as a group in the country are not enjoying the inflationary prosperity evident in other lines of activity. Farm owners last year had only 34 billions gross income out of a national gross income of 320 billions.

This means that in 1954 the farm income as related to the national income was about 1 to 10. Historically, the relationship between farm and total national income in this country has been about 1 to 7.

Will Affect All It is clear, that if agriculture or farm values are permitted to go down that eventually depression on the farm will translate itself into depression in the counting houses, in the business establishments and in the factories.

Unfortunately, there seems to be a tendency on the part of the planners in Washington to ignore the peril of declining farm income and to write this situation off as of no real importance to the national welfare.

Just such a policy as this, if continued, might wind us up any day in the midst of a catastrophic financial depression. If this is permitted to happen there is grave danger to our entire system of Government.

Even though the Republican party promised the farmers that it would maintain prices on basic commodities at 100% of parity, it abandoned this position with the so-called Benson farm plan which adheres to the theory that 70% of parity is better for the farmers than 90%.

Parity Bill The national House of Representatives has passed legislation to restore the flat 90% of parity prices on basic farm crops. The U. S. Senate adjourned without taking action on the measure. It should have already been passed and signed into law. Let us hope that when Congress convenes in its new session next January that action will be speedy and decisive in passing this measure restoring 90% of parity.

This action should be taken pending the evolvement of a realistic farm program guaranteeing our farmers their just share of the national income. The new program must take into account all the problems of marketing, storage, disposition and sale of surpluses and other related matters.

Begin Now If this Nation and its economy are to survive, our leaders had best now be giving thought toward doing something really constructive for the farmers who are producing the food and fiber, not only to feed our people, but peoples all over the world as well.

By joining the Georgia Farm Bureau Federation, we can all help in getting the job done to strengthen American agriculture.

—HERMAN E. TALMADGE.

Georgia's Cong. Forrester Stands Ground At Committee Hearing on "Civil Rights"

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The transcript of a public hearing on civil rights legislation held Wednesday, July 27, by Subcommittee No. 2 of the House Judiciary Committee, of which Congressman Forrester is a member, shows that such a recommendation was made by Judge Daniel A. Rose, chairman, National Civil Rights Committee, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. Specifically he proposed that present national civil rights laws which date back to the post-War-Between-the-States years be amended to "make it crystal-clear that wilful violation of the right of school children to equality of education without segregation is a federal offense."

In other testimony on the same day, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, advocated the establishment of a Fair Employment Practice Commission and the enactment of federal laws prohibiting segregation in interstate travel, public housing and all educational programs financed in whole or part by the federal government.

(Informed sources here said there is considerable likelihood that measures along these lines may be reported to the floor of

(Continued on Page 2)

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Cartersville — Bartow County American Legion Fair, Sept. 19-24.

Columbus — Chattahoochee Valley Exposition, Oct. 10-15.

Conyers — Rockdale County American Legion Fair, Sept. 26-Oct. 1.

Cordele—Central Georgia Fair, Oct. 24-29.

Dalton — North Georgia Fair Assn., Sept. 26-Oct. 1.

Elberton — Elberton Fair Assn., Oct. 10-15.

Griffin—Spalding County Fair Assn., Oct. 3-8.

Hahira — Hahira Community Fair, Oct. 10-15.

Hartwell — Hart County Agricultural Fair, Oct. 10-15.

Macon—Georgia State Fair, Oct. 17-22.

Manchester — Tri-County Fair Assn., Sept. 26-Oct. 2.

Metter—Candler County Fair, Oct. 10-15.

Montezuma—Macon County Fair Assn., Oct. 10-15.

Savannah—Savannah Exchange Club Fair Assn., Oct. 31-Nov. 7.

Swainsboro — Emanuel County Fair Assn., Oct. 10-15.

Thomaston — West Central Gorgia Fair Assn., Oct. 10-15.

There will be other fairs, of course, and announcements will be made from time to time as plans are complete. For example, The News Herald at Lawrenceville has just announced that the Gwinnett County Fair will be held Sept. 12-17.

Unite or Perish, Wingate Tells Farmers As Bureau Opens Membership Drive

Leader Says Farm Prices Have Dropped 24 Per Cent Since 1951

BAXLEY, Ga.—Farmers are either going to organize or face worse than what they saw in the 1930's, H. L. Wingate, Georgia Farm Bureau President, told 125 County Farm Bureau leaders attending an area membership planning meeting here.

"The only alternative is to organize. Otherwise this country is headed for disaster, and it can happen before you know it," Wingate said.

The 125 County Farm Bureau leaders were here to map plans for staging an area-wide membership drive on August 30. Membership Committee members, Public-Relations-Information Committee members and officers from the following counties were present: Bryan, Bulloch, Tattnall, Toombs, Brooks, Colquitt, Tift, Worth, Ben Hill, Crisp, Appling, Atkinson, Bacon, Berrien, Brantley, Irwin, Cook, Jeff Davis, Pierce, Ware and Wayne.

The state's largest independent farm organization leader related that all farm commodities are facing difficulty and calculated efforts are being made to destroy the farm program commodity by commodity.

* * *

WINGATE EXPLAINED, "Why during this session of Congress, the opposition picked our weakest commodity group and voted peanuts out of the basic commodity group for one day. We were successful in getting peanuts voted back on the basic list the following day. The vote was 201 to 206."

The Farm Bureau leader added, "Yet in your membership drive you will have some peanut producers to tell you they produce only two or three tons of peanuts and cannot afford to join Farm Bureau. You ask them if they can afford to take oil prices for peanuts if we lose the program."

"If tobacco producers lose money on the tobacco program our opposition will maul us over the head with the fact," Wingate explained. He noted that the Tobacco Stabilization is not a government agency, but an organization owned and controlled by the tobacco farmer. "We cannot afford to have our own organization buying up tobacco faster than it can be processed," he explained.

Wingate explained that Tobacco Stabilization had purchased over 22 million lbs. of tobacco on the Ga.-Fla. markets this season, or an amount over 2½ times the total poundage purchased during the entire season last year. "We cannot afford to force Stabilization to buy tobacco faster than the organization can process it. The 3½ hour sales will give them an opportunity to catch up. We cannot afford to force our own organization off the market which is there to stabilize the price of tobacco," he added.

The Farm Bureau leader noted, "There is a bill now before Congress and it will be considered when that body convenes in 1956, which would force cotton farmers to grow cotton at below cost of production. Why we can't stand to grow 28 cent cotton and stay in business in this country."

* * *

"WHEAT FARMERS are faced with a serious problem," he continued. "Farmers have taken a drastic cut in acreage and in price. In 1956, unless the law is changed, wheat farmers will take drastic acreage reductions and a price of about 76 per cent of parity. That is what we are up against. There is no excuse for the farmer taking less."

Wingate cited the 80 cents per bushel drop in wheat prices since 1946 and explained that bread prices had increased from 13 cents per loaf to 19 cents per loaf during the same time. "Yet, the farmer is being blamed for the high cost of bread," he added.

Wingate explained that the House of Representatives had voted to renew the 90 per cent support price program on basic commodities. "The Senate will decide the issue in 1956," he noted.

The farm leader concluded, "If this country goes through such a period as we experienced in the 30's with our tremendous debt, we will come out with a different form of government. You have never seen this sort of thing. It is something that has always happened in foreign countries and you read about it in the paper." Wingate noted that farmers are already in a disastrous condition having suffered an overall drop of 24% in farm commodity price since 1951.

The 24 tobacco producing countries will embark on a gigantic membership drive on August 30. The remaining county Farm Bureau chapters will stage their annual membership drive during early fall, following the State Farm organization Convention.

On Sunday, August 21, the telephone number of THE STATESMAN and Herman E. Talmadge, 1422 William-Oliver Building, Atlanta, will change to Murray 8-7525.

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(Continued From Page 1)

Congress for debate and action next year. These sources point out that next year, being an election year, will see Republicans and Democrats vying against one another to see who can carry the most favor with northern minority vote blocs.)

That the legislation proposed by Judge Rose is of a punitive nature aimed at the South in general and the State of Georgia in particular was dramatically proved on cross-examination conducted by Congressman Forrester. The text of this testimony, taken from pages 155 through 165 of the Subcommittee's minutes, is as follows:

Mr. Forrester: Suppose a State should abolish its public school system. Do you advocate legislation whereunder that would be an offense?

Judge Rose: Yes, sir.

have a public or a private school system?

Judge Rose: If the purpose of the abolishment is to circumvent the Supreme Court decision, Federal legislation, in my opinion, should be enacted preventing such action.

Mr. Forrester: I am talking of regardless of what the purpose is.

Judge Rose: I think it is important that the motivation be taken into consideration.

Mr. Forrester: How would you demonstrate what the motive was?

Judge Rose: If a public school system had been in existence for a considerable period of time with vigorous support on the part of the State and its citizenry on a segregated basis, and if the Supreme Court should decide such segregation is a violation of our

cision of the Supreme Court, then legislation to prevent that is important and necessary.

Mr. Forrester: You know full well that the State of Georgia is now discussing going on a private school system. You also know that the State of Georgia has for years had a public school system. Actually, you are advocating that if the State of Georgia should abolish its public school system, that it would come within this criminal statute that you advocate.

Judge Rose: I also know that every reason advanced for the abolishment of the public school system has taken place since the Supreme Court decision, in advance of the Supreme Court decision, and because of the Supreme Court decision.

Mr. Forrester: Then you would hold the State of Georgia guilty under the criminal statute you advocate if it abolished its public school system?

Judge Rose: I would want Federal law to prevent Georgia or Massachusetts or any other State from avoiding the impact of the Supreme Court decision.

Mr. Forrester: You want legislation that would prevent Georgia from making any change in her school system?

Judge Rose: Under the present cirumstances of trying to circumvent the Supreme Court decision.

Mr. Forrester: You would want legislation to prevent that?

Judge Rose: Under my qualifications, yes, sir.

Mr. Burdick: You admit that North Dakota, which has no segregation system at all, if they want to abolish their school system they have a right to do it?

Judge Rose: Yes.

Mr. Forrester: But you would not grant Georgia the same right as North Dakota?

Judge Rose: Only because of the motivation.

Mr. Forrester: It comes to this: You want a law to prevent Georgia from changing its public school system?

Judge Rose: Not per se.

the gentleman, I also am an American. I am not only an American but a descendant of the folk who fought in the Revolution. I think I am an American, too. I think the people of Georgia are Americans. But I am deeply interested in the rights of the respective States and I was in hopes the gentleman was, too.

Judge Rose: I am, sir.

Mr. Forrester: You are provided they go your way.

Judge Rose: No, sir, provided they go the way the Supreme Court had decided they should go. It so happens my way coincides, by peculiar circumstances, with the Supreme Court decision.

Mr. Forrester: Until a short time ago the gentleman did not have the Supreme Court decision and the gentleman was fighting just as hard then as now. I have never denied to the gentleman the right to fight. I believe if the gentleman went back through history the gentleman would find that when the Dred Scott decision was rendered an outstanding man, Abraham Lincoln by name, decried very strenuously that Supreme Court decision, and I believe he made the statement nothing is decided unless it is decided right.

I think one of the greatest things in America today is that people can have different opinions. People from the North, South, East and West come here to Congress and although we disagree on many things we get together and we pass legislation. But what I am trying to get over to the gentleman is, will not the gentleman be a little tolerant with people who may not agree with him? Would the gentleman by criminal statute, Federal law, compel people to do something that perhaps they do not want to do?

Judge Rose: I do not think I trespass on my tolerance when I advocate such legislation. I have a profound respect for the difference of opinion of the gentleman from Georgia. I do believe, however, that it is basic to America that we pass legislation which does some-

if it is not settled we may have another War Between the States.

Mr. Forrester: I have never said anything like that by the widest stretch of the imagination. I have never advocated war; I never have.

Mr. Burdick: I do not think the gentleman has, but I am asking you, is this segregation question to your mind as serious now as the Dred Scott decision was?

Mr. Forrester: I would say that my opinion is this: People who did not like the Dred Scott decision could criticize it with impunity and there was no Federal statute passed compelling them to obey that law. In this kind of legislation it would be a criminal offense for anybody who does not agree.

Judge Rose: No, sir, anybody who violates; not that disagrees.

Mr. Forrester: You say you will determine that by the background and past history.

Judge Rose: There will be a judicial determination.

Mr. Burdick: This is a serious question to the people in the South.

Mr. Forrester: It is a serious question to everybody.

* * *

In outlining the legislation desired by the NAACP, Wilkins testified as follows (taken from Pages 182 through 184 and Page 205 of the Subcommittee Minutes):

"Mr. Chairman, we appear at this hearing with the knowledge that committee study of this type of legislation in the past has resuled in the excellent documentation of the problem, but no remedy in the form of a new law. Nevertheless, we come in good faith and also with the firm belief that, by determined effort on the part of both parties, the 84th Congress can enact the major part of the proposals before this Subcommittee.

"The bills before the Subcommittee cover such basic subjects as fair employment protection against violence, protection against segregation in interstate travel, protection of the right to vote, and prohibition of racial segregation in housing and education programs that receive any form of Federal

Congress, we sought an amendment which would correct discriminatory provisions in the program sent to Congress by the Department of Defense.

"Although colored people constitute from 30 to 49 per cent of the population of the States in the deep South, the Representatives of those States were the chief opponents of amendments which would guarantee that the nation could use all of its manpower in the defense forces without the handicap of racial exclusion. There is no doubt that if the right to vote were fully protected in the Southern States, as the bills before this Subcommittee would provide, there would be no necessity for such amendments.

"The question of whether housing and education grants or activities of the Federal Government should be free from the taint of racial segregation has presented a dilemma for many men and women of good will in the Congress. They have seen the over-riding human need for better schools, more housing and more hospitals. Yet they are ever-conscious of the possibility that some Southern members of Congress may face political doom if these bills pass with anti-segregation safeguards included. The real reason some oppose such amendments is not because these proper and germane amendments would kill the entire bill, but because it is thought that they might kill the prospects of some Senators and Representatives when these come up for re-election.

"In his press conference on June 8, the President said: 'My own feeling on legislation is a simple one. If you get an idea of real importance—a substantive subject and you want to get it enacted into law, then I believe the Congress and I believe our people should have a right to decide upon that issue by itself.'

"Mr. Chairman, these bills represent a 'substantive subject' or perhaps more accurately stated, 'substantive subjects.' We ask that the President and the leadership of

Sentence For Segregation Leaders

(Continued From Page 1)

Congress for debate and action next year. These sources point out that next year, being an election year, will see Republicans and Democrats vying against one another to see who can carry the most favor with northern minority vote blocs.)

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Mr. Forrester: Suppose a State should abolish its public school system. Do you advocate legislation whereunder that would be an offense?

Judge Rose: Yes, sir.

Mr. Forrester: In other words, you would deprive the States of being able to have any control whatever over their school systems?

Judge Rose: I would deprive the States of trying to get around the Supreme Court by these means.

Mr. Forrester: You have said the States would have no right to abolish their public school systems if they saw fit to do so.

Judge Rose: If the abolishment of the public school system is to avoid the carrying out of the Supreme Court decision, I think Federal law should prevent such action.

Mr. Forrester: I want to find out from you, are you advocating legislation whereunder a State would be deprived of its right to determine for itself whether it would have a public or a private school system?

Judge Rose: If the purpose of the abolishment is to circumvent the Supreme Court decision, Federal legislation, in my opinion, should be enacted preventing such action.

Mr. Forrester: I am talking of regardless of what the purpose is.

Judge Rose: I think it is important that the motivation be taken into consideration.

Mr. Forrester: How would you demonstrate what the motive was?

Judge Rose: If a public school system had been in existence for a considerable period of time with vigorous support on the part of the State and its citizenry on a segregated basis, and if the Supreme Court should decide such segregation is a violation of our Constitution, and, by mere coincidence of time, there should be a decision of the State to abolish the public school system, the conclusions are inevitable, and I think such action would be in direct contravention of the Supreme Court decision and the law of the land.

Mr. Forrester: Then you would advocate a law, a Federal law, that would prevent a State from abolishing its public school system. It is just as simple as that.

Judge Rose: No, it is not that simple. The purpose may be simple, but I think if the basic purpose of the abolishment is to accomplish that purpose, there should be a law to prevent that.

Mr. Forrester: Let me see if I understand you correctly. Every State of the United States has a public school system?

Judge Rose: That is right.

Mr. Forrester: And has had for some time?

Judge Rose: That is right.

Mr. Forrester: So what you are saying is that if a State had a public school system for a number of years before the Supreme Court decision, if they should abolish the public school system now you would hold that was a subterfuge to circumvent the Supreme Court decision and you would make it a Federal offense?

Judge Rose: Under the circumstances I have outlined, yes.

Mr. Forrester: Then you are saying that no State has a right to abolish its public school system.

Mr. Burdick: Just a moment. That is not what I understood.

Judge Rose: I do not accept that. It is not just one and one. It is one and one and one.

Mr. Forrester: I cannot get any other impression. You have already conceded that every State in the United States has a public school system. Then you said if a State should abolish its public school system after the Supreme Court edict, that that would be construed as a subterfuge in order to avoid the Supreme Court decision.

Judge Rose: I said if the purpose of abolishing a public school system which may have existed over a century was to circumvent the de-

tion that would prevent Georgia from making any change in her school system?

Judge Rose: Under the present cirumstances of trying to circumvent the Supreme Court decision.

Mr. Forrester: You would want legislation to prevent that?

Judge Rose: Under my qualifications, yes, sir.

Mr. Burdick: You admit that North Dakota, which has no segregation system at all, if they want to abolish their school system they have a right to do it?

Judge Rose: Yes.

Mr. Forrester: But you would not grant Georgia the same right as North Dakota?

Judge Rose: Only because of the motivation.

Mr. Forrester: It comes to this: You want a law to prevent Georgia from changing its public school system?

Judge Rose: Not per se.

Mr. Forrester: If it is not per se, what is it?

Judge Rose: I think it is important that we discuss and determine first why Georgia wants to abolish its public school system. If the intent is a malevolent one considering the Supreme Court decision, it should be prevented.

Mr. Burdick: That is the ninth time you have said that. That should be enough.

Judge Rose: I assure you the repetition is not motivated by me.

Mr. Forrester: Mr. Chairman, I have not objected at any time to questions asked by the gentleman from North Dakota. If I am allowed to ask these questions, I will ask them. If not, I will withdraw from this Subcommittee.

Mr. Burdick: I am not objecting to your asking the questions.

Mr. Forrester: You are always butting in.

Mr. Burdick: I want to be sure North Dakota could do something Gorgia could not.

Mr. Forrester: I am shocked by that statement. I am as interested in Georgia, and you will find I always will be, as you are in North Dakota, and I want to ask that question and I think I am entitled to an answer. In other words, Georgia is already convicted.

Judge Rose: I, too, am interested in Georgia. As an American, I am interested in all the 48 States. I believe if the people of Georgia were given an opportunity to determine this question they would decide that the Georgia public school system can exist under integration and integration would prove not to its detriment but to its betterment.

Mr. Forrester: Why do you not let Georgia decide that?

Judge Rose: So far it has been difficult for Georgia to come to a decision. I think they should have stimulus from the Federal Government at this time.

Mr. Forrester: You want a law on the books so that there would be no alternative?

Judge Rose: I think Georgia should be assisted by the Federal Government to make up its mind.

Mr. Forrester: I want to say to

ment nothing is decided unless it is decided right.

I think one of the greatest things in America today is that people can have different opinions. People from the North, South, East and West come here to Congress and although we disagree on many things we get together and we pass legislation. But what I am trying to get over to the gentleman is, will not the gentleman be a little tolerant with people who may not agree with him? Would the gentleman by criminal statute, Federal law, compel people to do something that perhaps they do not want to do?

Judge Rose: I do not think I trespass on my tolerance when I advocate such legislation. I have a profound respect for the difference of opinion of the gentleman from Georgia. I do believe, however, that it is basic to America that we have legislation which does something more than we have at the present time. I think it is important that our Supreme Court decision, which is the result of a long and deliberate effort on the part of the American public to take stock of themselves and their deficiencies, be implemented on the Federal level.

Mr. Forrester: The Plessy v. Ferguson case was decided in 1896, before the gentleman was born. You are not following a policy which was in vogue in 1896. No one ever advocated a Federal law making it a Federal offense if the decision in that case was not followed. We have struggled from 1896 to date, and I am wondering why you would want to adopt the expediency of making it a criminal offense against persons who never advocated that against you.

Judge Rose: If I had been alive at the time of the Plessy v. Ferguson case—and I am glad you noted I was not—I do not know what kind of tolerance was exhibited then. I believe many Southern States have laws that make it a criminal offense to differ with what is the law of the land.

Mr. Forrester: To differ with it?

Judge Rose: Yes.

Mr. Forrester: What States?

Judge Rose: There is legislation in many States that prohibits the mingling of the races on public carriers. I say that following the Plessy v. Ferguson case many Southern States passed legislation.

Mr. Forrester: But they never passed a law making you agree with them.

Judge Rose: I do not think this law intends to do that. It says so long as it is the law of the land it should be a criminal offense to violate it. I think there are many laws in this land with which we are all in disagreement, but we do not violate them.

Mr. Lane: Any further questions?

Mr. Burdick: I want to ask the gentleman from Georgia, I know a little something about the Dred Scott decision. As a result we had the War Between the States. Do you think this segregation question of the same character and that

sired by the NAACP, Wilkins testified as follows (taken from Pages 182 through 184 and Page 205 of the Subcommittee Minutes):

"Mr. Chairman, we appear at this hearing with the knowledge that committee study of this type of legislation in the past has resuled in the excellent documentation of the problem, but no remedy in the form of a new law. Nevertheless, we come in good faith and also with the firm belief that, by determined effort on the part of both parties, the 84th Congress can enact the major part of the proposals before this Subcommittee.

"The bills before the Subcommittee cover such basic subjects as fair employment protection against violence, protection against segregation in interstate travel, protection of the right to vote, and prohibition of racial segregation in housing and education programs that receive any form of Federal assistance. Their enactment would require the establishment of a Fair Employment Practice Committee with enforcement powers, amendment of the existing Civil Rights Laws, strengthening of the functions of the Department of Justice in the civil rights field, and other measures.

"If these measures were now the law, a great part of the legislative program in the 84th Congress could be considered more objectively than is now the case. At the beginning of this session, apparently there was an agreement on the part of the Democrats to avoid the issue of civil rights. A similar code of rules had prevailed in the 83rd Congress under Republican control. Yet the issue of civil rights has arisen because it is an American problem that cannot be solved simply by wishing it would go away.

"When the National Reserve Training Bill was placed before the

of Congress may face political doom if these bills pass with anti-segregation safeguards included. The real reason some oppose such amendments is not because these proper and germane amendments would kill the entire bill, but because it is thought that they might kill the prospects of some Senators and Representatives when these come up for re-election.

"In his press conference on June 8, the President said: 'My own feeling on legislation is a simple one. If you get an idea of real importance—a substantive subject and you want to get it enacted into law, then I believe the Congress and I believe our people should have a right to decide upon that issue by itself.'

"Mr. Chairman, these bills represent a 'substantive subject' or perhaps more accurately stated, 'substantive subjects.' We ask that the President and the leadership of both parties openly state that they support this program and will work for passage of the bills before this Subcommittee. We wish to make it clear, however, that until these bills become law we must continue to seek remedies against unfair and unlawful treatment via the amendment process . . . .

"We believe the time for action is long overdue and that the patience of the people has worn thin. We believe that as they approch the 1956 election they will weigh not merely the protestations of the individual Congressmen, but the actions of both major parties in this legislation. **The majority party cannot escape its responsibility, nor can the minority party deceive anyone by playing a leisurely game of volleyball with its opponents on the question of civil rights. We express the earnest hope that the 84th Congress will produce civil rights legislation."**

Herman Talmadge's Speaking Schedule

Monday — August 22 — SAVANNAH, Ga. — Georgia Prison Wardens Association Convention 11:50 A. M.

Monday—August 22—ATLANTA, Ga.—WAGA-TV—10:00 P. M.

Tuesday—August 23 — BROOKHAVEN, Ga. — Baptist Brotherhood—6:45 P. M.

Wednesday—August 24 — ROCK EAGLE PARK, Ga.—Farm and Home Equipment Festival—3:00 P. M.

Thursday — August 25 — WASHINGTON, Ga. — Rayle Electric Membership Corporation — 2:00 P. M.

Friday—August 26—FORT VALLEY, Ga. — Kiwanis Club—12 Noon.

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South Can Expect No Aid or Comfort From GOP Policy

One fact is clear, Georgia and the South can expect no aid and comfort from the Republican Party.

According to publications of the Republican National Committee, the GOP is determined to destroy the rights of the States and the rights of the people under the Constitution.

A current Republican Party publication contains the following language:

"President Eisenhower's record in the field of Civil Rights is one of the brightest accomplishments of his administration to date—**the results are unmatched in the entire history of our Republic.**

Heed well as the GOP continues:

"1. On the legal front he has taken great care in the selection of appointments such as Chief Justice Warren and Justice John Marshall Harlan. (Both were known integrationists.)

"2. On the economic front, the President has strengthened and supported wholeheartedly the President's Committee on Government Contracts, thus making sure that any company or person doing business with the Federal Government does not discriminate in employment because of race or color.

"He has placed the Government FEPC — now known as the President's Committee on Employment Policy—directly under his supervision. Upgrading of Negroes in various departments of government has been accomplished without discrimination.

"3. On the political front, 208 appointments have been made, ranging from auditors-at-large, to a Sub-Cabinet position. Some 10 or 12 of these are at a policy-making level. Scovel Richardson, first member and now Chairman of the U. S. Parole Board; E. Frederick Morrow, Administrative Officer of the Special Projects Group in the Executive Office of the President; and J. Ernest Wilkins, Assistant Secretary of Labor, are firsts to be found in this category."

After quoting the President—"There is no room left in America for second-class citizenship for anybody . . . I believe we should eliminate every vestige of segregation in the District of Columbia. . . . " The Republican National Committee says:

"Has our president done these things? No one could speak more eloquently than Ralph Bunche, Under Secretary of the United Nations. On March 14, 1955, he said that he would now live in Washington, D. C., because of the remarkable changes in the Nation's Capital. Dr. Bunche pointed out that restaurants, theaters, hotels, and schools are open to Negroes now. In 1950 during the Truman Administration, Dr. Bunche refused to live in Washington because of racial discrimination."

Furthermore, we are told:

"No better summing up of the fairness of the Administration can be made than in the words of Roy Wilkins, Secretary of the NAACP, speaking to the National Youth Conference: 'The important advances in the civil rights field have been made through the courts . . . education . . . and through the Executive Branch of the Govern-

"with every legal weapon at their disposal."

Now that the "separte but equal" doctrine has been ruled illegal by the high court, Thurmond said, "not only must the states find substitutes for the constitutional practices which have been invalidated; they must, at the same time, hold the provision for equal facilities for the races, in spite of the temptation to forget humane treatment of those who exert pressures of propaganda and the courts."

Use of Propaganda

Thurmond suggested to his audience of attorneys that advocates of continued segregation "might do well to adopt the practices of our opponents. If propaganda and psychological evidence are effective for our opponents, they can be effective for us. Our worthy objective of preserving the Constitution justifies the method."

The South Carolina senator said he spoke for "the greatest minority group in the nation—the white people of the South," who he said "have been subjected to abuse worthy of the dictators."

Thurmond said he "rejects the contention of the propagandists who have convinced some sincere persons that the Supreme Court has spoken and everybody should bow to what the court has declared 'the law of the land.' "

Says Arguments Ignored

The Supreme Court, he said, paid little attention to carefully presented arguments of Southern attorneys that the 14th Amendment did not prohibit segregated schools.

Instead, he said, the court's rulings made "clearly an admission that the decision was not rendered on the basis of any provision of the Constitution" when it said the court's action turned principally on "the effect of segregation itself on public education."

"In other words, the court was no longer interested in the evidence it had requested," Thurmond said, "regardless of the understanding of the Congress, which approved and the states which ratified the 14th Amendment."

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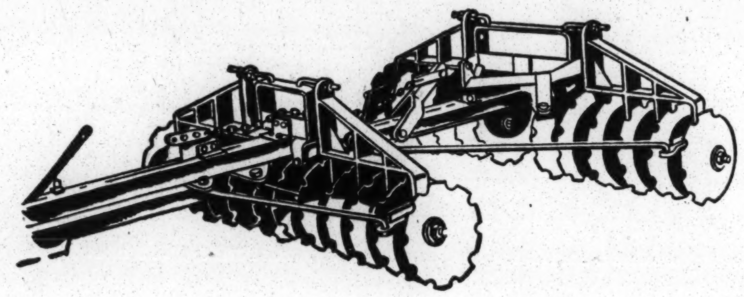

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Thurmond Discusses School Decision

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.—Sen Strom Thurmond (D-SC) said recently the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision "has impeded the progress made in 75 years of work to provide equal and adequate public education for the white and negro children of the South."

In an address at the 65th convention of the Virginia State Bar Association meeting here Thurmond urged Southern states opposing integration to "fight each case" in which racial integration is ordered

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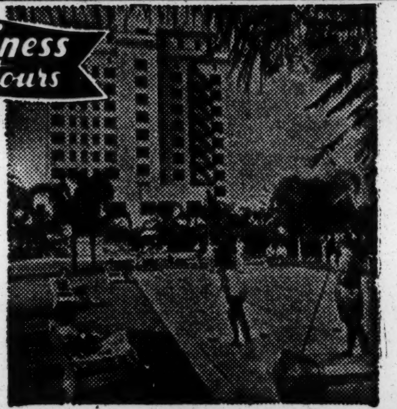

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Trade Policy May Disrupt Cotton Mart

From—GREENVILLE (S. C.) OBSERVER

A number of top people in the raw-cotton producing business are beginning to express concern about what will happen to American farmers when two different Government policies collide.

For many years, as a result of established law, United States cotton farmers have been helped by Government price supports.

Along with the price supports, the law also bars foreign-grown cotton from being brought into the country, except for a very small amount of specialty growths. This means the farmers have a protected market and a protected price in the United States for their cotton.

Under this program, more than 98 percent of all cotton goods manufactured and used in the United States is made from American cotton.

What bothers the farm leaders is that another big Government program is moving in an opposite direction and threatens to wreck the price-support system.

They refer to the State Department's trade program, particularly the severe tariff cuts made recently at Geneva on cotton textile goods for the special benefit of Japan.

The slashes, due to go into effect in September, are so drastic that in cents per yard of goods they run considerably more, on the average, than mill profits now being earned in the manufacture of the goods.

In effect, these tariff cuts amount to an import subsidy on foreign cotton. In the case of common, unbleached print cloth, for example, the tariff cut is said to be comparable to an import subsidy of 3.3 cents a pound of cotton.

Increasing fears are being expressed that when these 2 policies run head on after September 10, many textile mills and countless farmers will be hurt. Already there are ominous headlines in the press, such as:

"Friend's (Marshall Field & Co.) sees Japan becoming major supplier in 3 years." "Jap fabrics may be sold by Bur-Mil (Burlington Industries, Inc.)," "Hear Macy's to use whole floor to promote Jap goods," and many others.

It is obvious to the farmers that just as foreign manufactured goods are the product of foreign labor, so likewise are foreign fabrics mostly the products of foreign cotton. Taking foreign textile manufacture as a whole, seventy-five percent of its raw fiber material is foreign cotton and only 25 percent is American-grown cotton.

Farmers therefore fear the eventual loss of their biggest market—the consumption of American cotton by American mills—either because it will be taken over by Japan or because United States mills may be forced to shift to rayon and other synthetics, which were not touched by the Geneva tariff cuts.

Right now, it has been learned, there is a lot of high-level discussion going on in cotton trade circles and State farm organizations of the Cotton Belt as to how to remedy the situation before the policy conflict causes heavy damage.

One idea which is gathering momentum, and is reported being favorably considered in Congress, is a plan for establishing a system of cotton goods import quotas. Such a system, as one official described it, would set sensible, reasonable, and specific limitations on the amounts of foreign made cotton textiles permitted to enter the United States.

World trade thinking in cotton farm regions up to now has centered mostly on the problem of exporting and selling more raw cotton overseas. But farmers see there's danger in pushing all their efforts in that direction if some State Department monkey wrench ruins the 9 million bales a year home market for American cotton.

Considerations of this sort are understood to have prompted Senator Olin Johnston, Democrat, of South Carolina, to urge President Eisenhower to impose textile import quotas immediately. In a wire to the White House, the Senator pointed out that under present law the Chief Executive already has power to do so.

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Monday, August 22, Herman Talmadge will present Honorable Harvey R. Brown, Executive Secretary of the Georgia Forestry Association, Inc., and other members of the Association, on his television program "Georgia Spotlight."

The Association is sponsoring the "Keep Georgia Green" campaign which began August 1 and continues to April 1, 1956. Since one of Georgia's leading industries is forest products, this program is of keen interest to us all.

Be sure to tune in to WAGA-TV, Channel 5, Atlanta, Monday evening, August 22 at 10:00 P.M. and every Monday evening thereafter.

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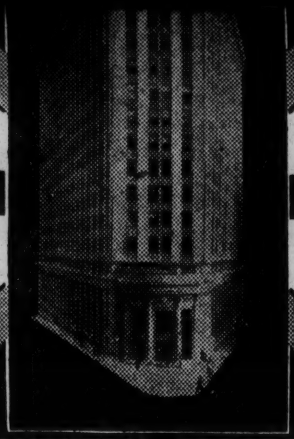

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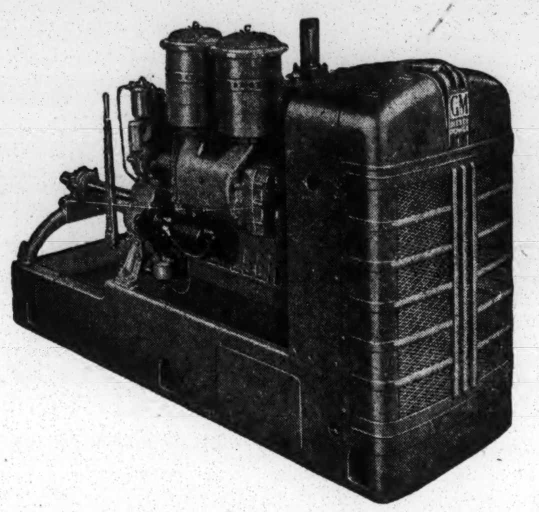

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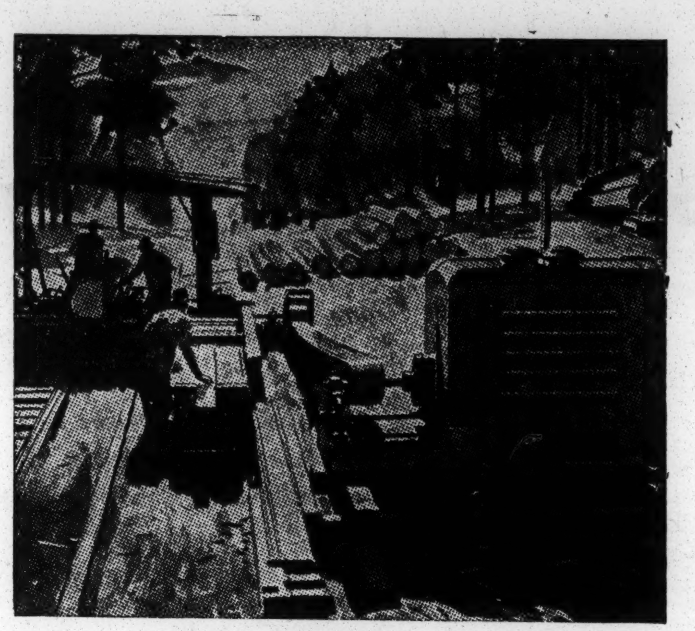

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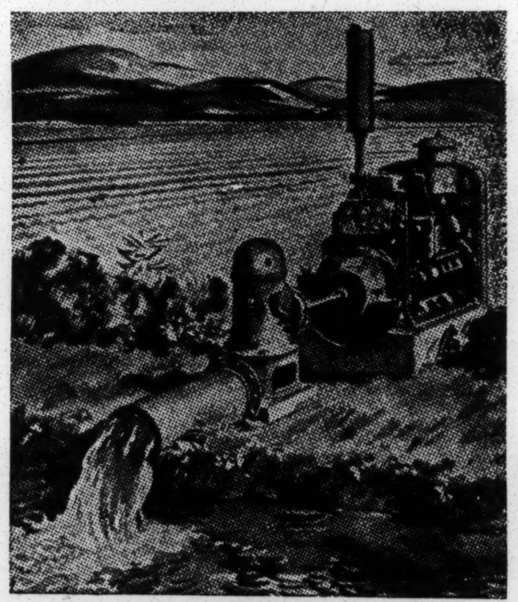

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